



AN ENGLISH EXPERIMENT ON WHEAT.

We have been much interested in reading a pamphlet published last year, in London, entitled "A word in season: or how to grow wheat with profit. Addressed to the Stout British Farmer."

The writer, whoever he may be, bases his mode of cultivation on Tull's system of deep and thorough pulverization of the soil and using no manure. This system, as far as it goes, is a good one. The farmer who gets the soil pulverized the better. It is a point too much neglected by our farmers, many of whom seem to act on the opposite extreme from Tull's method. Tull depended wholly on pulverizing the soil and no manure—they depend wholly on manure and no pulverizing of the soil. Now we recommend both. Pulverize as much and as fine as you can, and manure as that you can. The author of these experiments claims to have improved on Tull's method by going deeper than he did—Tull never dug deeper than the soil—but he dives into the subsoil and brings up, from the depths to which he goes, all the fertilizing elements which he contends lie imbedded there, waiting for man to seize upon them and bring them into action. He does this by spading the land two spits deep—that is a depth equal to twice the length of the spade blade. He goes two feet deep. He contends that clay loams contain an almost inexhaustible supply of the mineral matter necessary for the growth of wheat, and that these materials, when the clay loam is perfectly prepared and brought to the action of the sun, down, rain, and air, supply to every one the requisites necessary for a large wheat crop. By means, says he, "of the deep stirring, by flaking, in lieu of the plowing and level plough, I bring up those mineral treasures, inch by inch, to be disintegrated and decomposed by the summer fallow; exposing them gradually year after year, till I reach the limited depth of two feet, beyond which it is neither needful nor convenient to go."

Instead of sowing broadcast as we do, he drills or sows it in rows, leaving intervals of three feet between his cluster of rows. That is, he has a bed two feet wide on which are three rows of wheat a foot apart and then an interval of three feet between these, which gives a space of five feet breadth to every three rows of wheat, thus:

1 ft.	1 ft.	3 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.
space.	space.	interval.	space.	space.

These rows (being wheat), he sows in September. These three feet spaces are to be spaded or trenched, as soon as the rows of wheat are up, to within three inches of the wheat. The spaces between the wheat are hoed until the blades spread so as to meet. This mode of sowing the seed in the drill, is peculiar. "For my three rows of wheat, I make channels with a three wheeled presser, the edges of which are sharper than usual, in order to cut through the land, to the depth of three inches. Boys or men follow, and drop single grains in the channels, about two or three inches apart. The seed thus lying deep on a hard bed, and the land being well drained, I am not afraid of the plants being lifted by the frost; so I cover the seed and close up the channels with the rollers."

He says, that he has had wheat three successive years on the same acre of land, raised by this process, without manure. That of the first year he took no account of, but accurately measured the produce of the two last years, and the yield was the same in both cases, namely: four quarters and two bushels. An English "quarter" we believe, is eight bushels, the yield therefore, was thirty-four bushels! certainly, a great yield for an acre. This yield he attributes to "that unseen, well tilled interval of three feet, between each tier of rows."

The writer then goes on to state that, being so well satisfied with this mode of culture, he took a four acre field that had been pretty well exhausted, and littered it in 1850-51, in the same way. The wheat was sown in October. The whole cost of culture, including interest and taxes, was \$73.62. He obtained in 1855, from this October sowing, twenty quarters and a half of clear wheat—allowing eight bushels for a quarter, is 164 bushels, or over thirty bushels to the acre! He estimates the wheat worth \$209.25, and the straw worth \$80—being eight tons at \$10 (English price) per ton. This left a total profit of \$185.75 on the operation—a pretty good job, there being, as he states, one moiety of each of these four acres in wheat, and the other moiety fallow—the land exhausted—no manure—little more than a peck of seed to the half-acre—and yet the yield 164 bushels or over forty bushels to the acre; and for the encouragement of others, he adds: there was nothing whatever in the those operations which were so successful here, to prevent their application to any extent elsewhere.

These things are worth thinking over, and the principles worth examining into. There is one obstacle, however, in our way, which will hinder our following, in this country, his advice and example, and that is, the difficulty of getting men at reasonable prices, to spade and till the intervals as he did. How far the new "digger" will act as substitute for this, remains to be seen. We went to England to obtain this pamphlet, where it had gone through thirteen editions. We may refer to it again at some convenient time.

GUINEA FOWLS VS. RATS. A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, who was very much annoyed by rats, tried shooting, poisoning and everything he could think of; but they defied the whole cat-gory. He then heard that they would not remain where Guinea fowls were kept, and procured several, and now says that for over two years he has neither seen nor heard a rat about the premises.

GRASS GROWERS.

The staple crop of Maine is grass, and if proper attention were paid to this, the crops that we might raise in ordinary seasons would be astonishing. Few, if any, of our farmers know the power of an acre of land in producing grass, if it is should be put into the proper condition to develop that power.

The following paragraph, which we clip from the *Providence Journal*, is good evidence of what may be done in this crop:

"HARD TO BEAT. A piece of land belonging to Gen. William Potter, and lying near his residence in the pleasant village of Potter Hill, Western, yielded in one crop, the present season, by actual measurement of land and weight of product, sixty-three pounds of hay to the square rod—being a fraction over five tons to the acre. The hay was well made, having been exposed to the sun for two days before being weighed. The meadow consists of between two and three acres, and the part measured, to test the crop, was considered a fair average of the whole."

A detailed account of the kind of soil—the kind of grass and the mode of culture of the above land, would be both interesting and instructive. Probably, we may hereafter have it in some of the journals of the day. But the fact is sufficient to stimulate the farmers of Maine to exertion, in order to obtain better crops of grass than we do. Our soil and climate are congenial to grass. It needs only to be put into proper condition, to be well worked or pulverized, and well fed and laid down to the proper kinds or varieties, to enable it to yield abundantly.

It is true, that the last three summers previous to this, and the last winter, were unpropitious; but the present summer is the reverse. We have not seen the meadows and fields look so green, healthy and luxuriant after being mowed, as they now do, for many years. It is an indication that we are to have a return of good grass seasons, and that we should exert ourselves to put our lands into good condition for it. It is not too late, to lay down grass seed to grass now. August sowing of grass seed, has often been practiced with success and profit.

If you are about sowing winter wheat or winter rye this month, put with it a good supply of grass seed. Indeed, if you have land on which you wish to sow grass, and do not care about sowing winter grain, it may do well to sow grass seed alone. They very often do exceedingly well, sown in this way.

If you have not a supply of compost or barnyard manure to dress your land with, put on guano, mix it with half its weight of soil, sow it on, and harrow or cultivate it in. If guano cannot be obtained, use the phosphates of lime. Ashes either leached or unleached, are excellent for grass. Grass needs plenty of potash, and will obtain it from ashes. It might also obtain it from nitrate of potash, could it be obtained cheap, and applied after the rate of two or three hundred pounds to the acre. Plaster of Paris will also be useful. Grass and clover will work up a great variety of dressings into excellent hay. The main trouble, is to get enough of these materials to feed it with.

In sowing land to grass, we have found it a good plan to be liberal with the seed, not only in quantity, but in sort.

For the Maine Farmer.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.—No. 1.

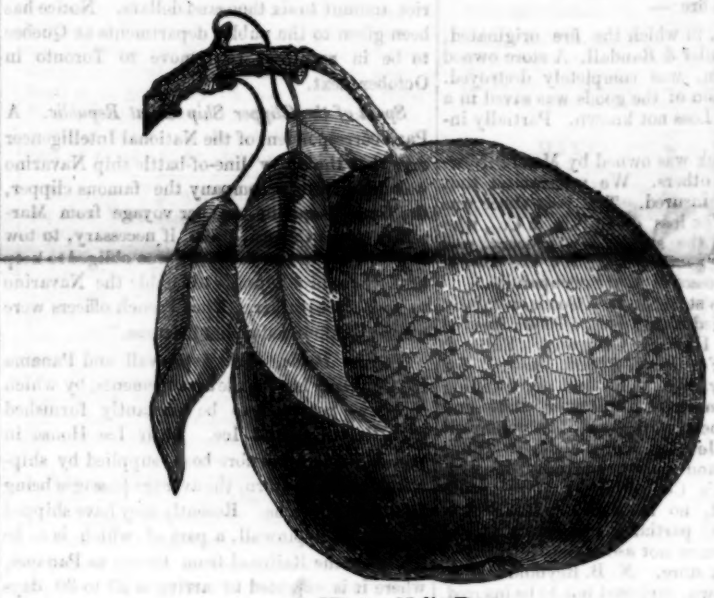
Astronomers have demonstrated that the effects of the moon's attraction are manifested by various phenomena upon the surface of the earth, among which the most conspicuous are the tides of the ocean.

But popular opinion, advancing farther, has, in all nations, and in all ages, claimed for the moon a vast number of other influences which do not seem to result from its physical attraction. The changes of the weather which have been supposed to follow the course of the moon's phases might be imagined, if they could be shown to have any reality, to be produced by atmospheric tides or currents arising from the moon's attraction, like the tides of the ocean. But astronomers of the highest standing, all over the scientific world, have, by the aid of the highest mathematics and the most instruments, proved to demonstration that the moon has no appreciable tidal influence on our atmosphere, and that there is no correspondence between the phases of the moon and the changes of the weather.

I do not propose to examine this subject in its connection with the weather, leaving that for a subsequent article, but simply to examine a few of the many influences which popular opinion has assigned to the moon. Some of these do, and should, appear absurd, in a scientific point of view, but, as they have prevailed all over the world, they deserve a careful and serious consideration.

According to these popular notions or traditions, our "pale empress of the night" is accountable for a vast variety of influences on the organized world. The circulation of sap in vegetables, the qualities of grain, the goodness of grapes, are laid to its account; trees must be planted, transplanted, and felled, the harvest cut down and gathered in—wheat, beans, corn, and grain sown—soap made—and swine killed, having determined relations to the aspects of the moon, if excellence be looked for in these things. According to the belief of savage and barbarous nations, and the opinion of nine-tenths of the enlightened (?) people of our own country, our cattle also presides over human maladies, and the phenomena of the sick chamber are governed by the lunar phases; nay, the very weight of our bodies suffers increase and diminution under its influence. It extends its influence even to the mental powers of man, and notoriously governs mental derangements.

Were such doctrines limited to particular nations, or prevalent only at particular epochs, they would be less entitled to our serious thought and rigid examination. But it is a curious fact, and one which it is extremely hard to account for, that many of these opinions prevail and have prevailed among nations and people so distant and disconnected that it is impossible to



Winter Nells Pear.

imagine the same errors to have had the same origin. I propose, therefore, at present, to state some of the principal facts and arguments bearing on these points. Some of these facts and arguments are taken from the highest authorities in Europe. An examination of all the lunar notions would make a large volume, hence I shall be confined to the principal ones.

THE RED MOON. The belief is general, especially in England and her provinces, that in certain months of the year the moon exerts a great influence upon the phenomena of vegetation. Farmers give the name of "red moon" to that full moon which occurs between the 15th of April and the 31st of May. We are told by them that the moon at that season exercises an injurious influence upon the young shoots of plants. They say that when the sky is clear the leaves and buds exposed to the lunar light reddish and are killed as if by frost, at a time when the thermometer, exposed to the atmosphere, stands at many degrees above the freezing point. They say, also, that if a clouded sky intercept the moon's light it prevents these injurious consequences to the plants, although the degrees of temperature are the same in both cases.

According to the notions of these agriculturists, the rays of lunar light are endowed with a certain freezing property; in the same manner as those of solar light are endowed with a heating virtue; and that as the latter raise the temperature of objects upon which they are directed, the former, on the contrary, lower their temperature.

Now this question has been submitted to the test of direct experiment, and the result has been directly opposite to such a notion. The bulb of a thermometer sufficiently sensitive to render apparent a change of temperature amounting to the thousandth part of a degree, was placed in the focus of a concave reflector of vast dimensions, which being directed to the moon the lunar rays were collected with great power upon it, and not the slightest change, however, was produced, proving that a concentration of rays sufficient to melt gold, if they proceeded from the sun, does not produce a change of temperature so great as the thousandth part of a degree when they proceed from the moon. Nevertheless, the fact observed by the agriculturists is real, subject only to the objection that their observation of it has not been sufficiently extended.

Had they observed the effects produced on clear and clouded night which are not moonlight, they would have discovered the moon's innocence of the offence they ignorantly charged against her.

That these phenomena are wrongly ascribed to the influence of the moon, will be easily comprehended by any one who is at all familiar with the principles which govern the radiation and reflection of heat.

All bodies, whatever be the matter of which they are formed, and whatever be their temperature, emit rays of heat, just as the sun or any luminous body emits rays of light. The intensity with which the radiation takes place, depends partly on the temperature, partly on the kind of matter, partly on the state of the surface of the body. Certain kinds are strong, while others are feeble radiators. Metals are feeble radiators, charcoal strong.

A clear, unclouded sky, being in fact empty space, cannot reflect back to the earth any of the heat which is radiated by bodies on the earth, but if the sky be clouded, the heat thus radiated will be reflected back to the earth in a greater or less degree.

If therefore, the firmament at night be clear and unclouded, all bodies on the surface of the earth radiating heat towards it, and receiving back no part of that heat by reflection, will lose temperature, will become colder, and this fall of temperature will be greater with bodies which are strong radiators, than with those which are feeble radiators. But, if the firmament be covered with clouds, the heat which all bodies on the surface of the earth radiate, will be reflected back to them by the clouds, and receiving as much, or nearly as much as they emit, their temperature will be maintained.

So powerful is the cooling effect of an unclouded sky, that in hot climates water is frozen by such exposure. It is placed in porous earthen pans under the open sky. It loses heat at the same time by radiation from the surface of the pan, and by evaporation. The result of these combined effects is, that water in the pans is congealed, although the temperature of the air and surrounding objects may be considerably above the point of freezing.

The leaves and flowers of plants are always strong radiators of heat, and on a clear, unclouded night they lose temperature continually by this radiation, not receiving at the same time, any return by reflection. But if, as has been explained above, the sky be clouded, they will receive as much as they give, and their temperature will not fall.

The moon, therefore, has no connection whatever with this effect, and it is certain that plants would suffer under the same circumstances whether the moon is above or below the horizon. It equally is quite true that if the moon be above the horizon, the plants cannot

For the Maine Farmer.

SHALL MAINE BE A WHEAT-GROWING STATE?

Mr. Editor:—Thirteen years of my life were passed in the State of Maine. Since 1832, my business has led me, from time to time, to visit every county and nearly every town in the State. Well do I know the solid, energetic, unflinching material of her people, with stout hearts to act, and a determined will to do. If she builds a railroad, it is a good one, though mountains threaten and head it off at every corner. If she builds a ship, it is known in every sea, and her immense ocean territory floats out upon its bosom the largest amount of tonnage of any other State in the Union.

With her vast domain, her indomitable spirit, her God-given resources from the centre to the outer rim of her borders, will she persist in importing, from other States, from four to five millions of dollars' worth of breadstuffs, while the farmer stops short with his hay, oat and potato crops? Has he any interest in this foreign product? Is the great State of Maine so cursed with barrenness that she cannot raise one-fifth part of her bread? With the spring and autumn wheat that God has given to the universal world, promising a harvest from one or both, no valid excuse can be offered for a neglect of the duty devolving upon the farmer.

If his spring wheat fail him, let him try the winter grain, and if it is put into the ground the first week in September, he will succeed with this crop eight years out of ten. He may say it will winter kill. Common sense would say so, too, if the grain is not put in till after the first or middle of October. Late sowing gives no chance for roots to make, and consequently it is thrown out by the heavings of the spring frosts.

Worn out mowing lands, old pasture lands, are good for wheat,—some say they are the best for winter wheat. Sidelings lands are better than levels, for the reason that grass often winter kills on levels, but not on descending lands.

This season, I have planted wheat, as an experiment, from one to six inches deep, to test its power of coming up. It came through at six inches, but at three and four inches it headed out well.

Deep plowing and deep planting, two to three inches, a bushel and a half to the acre, grain soaked in weak salt pickle over night and raked in ashes, sown on good grass, pasture or tilled ground, by the 10th of September, gets a good hold in the earth, and a strength of blade that promises a good start in the spring. Wheat is a hardy grain. Poor husbandry, such as poor cultivation and late sowing (just before the snow frost), leaves it thrown out upon the surface by frost, and too often a failure.

Be careful to winnow out the chaff grass.—The seed resembles twitch grass. Chase through the field and pull it up.

Four acres to each farmer will supply his family with bread. Maine should be a wheat growing State.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have launched out into your State, with some personal knowledge of my subject. Presuming your farmers have felt the pinching prices of the past, I would beg to close by saying that it is had policy to be paying \$3.25 a bushel for Western wheat, when it can be raised for \$1.00, around every farmer's dwelling in Maine.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8, 1855.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

S. L. F., of Starke, asks for information as to the best means of eradicating ticks from sheep. Will give my remedy which I have never known to fail. When sheep are fed salt, (which they should have often,) mix common sulphur with it thoroughly, so as to give each sheep a common sized teaspoonful, and by the time you will find the ticks have taken a furlough and left for parts unknown. This is the cheapest remedy I have ever found, and I am satisfied that if sheep are fed with sulphur once a month, in this manner, through the year, they will never be troubled with ticks, and it will conduce to keep sheep in a healthy condition. I cannot give the "modus operandi" of the operation in detail, but think the sulphur is acted upon chemically in the stomach of the animal, and diffusing itself through the system renders the skin offensive to the ticks, and they quit the premises. This remedy is so simple, so cheap and so easily administered, that if S. L. F. is full of "Old Fogyism," he will perhaps read it, and then, with a "pahaw!" lay down the paper. But, if he, or any other farmer who keeps sheep, will give it a trial, they will find it not only simple, but true; but truth always is simple. I keep a few sheep, and I never sell any ticks in my wool,—neither do I see the poor creatures rub themselves against trees, fences or stumps, and thus tear the wool off before shearing.

J. M. WESTCOTT.

Barrington, N. Y.

[Rural New-Yorker.]

FARMER'S HIGH SCHOOL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn from the Repository and Whig, that provision is being made for the organization and management of a Farmers' High School in Pennsylvania, in accordance with an act of incorporation, recently passed by the Legislature of that State. The Trustees are empowered to choose of a suitable location, embracing not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand acres; and also to choose a principal and other officers and assistants of suitable practical and scientific attainments, as well as to make whatever arrangements the nature of the Institute may require. The State Agricultural Society is authorized to appropriate any sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, whenever the school may require it; and also to make annual appropriations, according to the extent of its resources. Already liberal donations of land have been proffered by gentlemen in different parts of the State, and other lands offered at reduced prices. [American Agriculturist.]

MANURE. If land is too sandy, the best manure is clay, and leached ashes. These will puddle it, and render it tenacious of water. If it is heavy clay, it requires sand to render it porous. If it is a muck, it requires lime to neutralize the acid, and destroy the antiseptic or resinous quality of the soil.

1st gathering, 70 11th gathering, 257
2d " 122 12th " 387
3d " 131 13th " 245
4th " 160 14th " 427
5th " 145 15th " 258
6th " 172 16th " 366
7th " 179 17th " 305
8th " 186 18th " 260
9th " 252 19th " 214
10th " 276 20th " 183

Total, 4,509

YOUNG AGAIN.

An old man sits in the high-backed chair
Before an open door,
While the sun of a summer's afternoon
Falls hot across the floor.
And the drowsy tick of an ancient clock
Has noticed the hour of four.

A breeze blows in, and a breeze blows out,
From the scented summer air,
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow,
And now it lifts his hair.
And the sudden light of his eyes drops down,
And he sleeps in the high-backed chair.

The old man sleeps, and the old man dreams,
His head drops on his breast,
His hands relax their feeble hold,
And fall to his lap in rest;
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he dreams,
And in dreams again is blessed.

The years unroll the fearful scroll;
He is a child again,
A mother's tones are in his ear,
And drift across his brain;
He chafes gaily butterflies
Far down the rolling plain.

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,
And gathers the ginseng,
And holds the golden buttercup
Beneath his sister's chin;
And angles in the meadow brook
With a bent and naked pin.

He jollies down the grassy lane,
And by the brimming pool,
And a sigh escapes his parting lips
As he hears the bell for school,
And he wishes it never were nine o'clock,
And the morning never full.

A mother's hand presses on his head,
Her kiss is on his brow—
A summer breeze blows in at the door,
With the loss of a leafy bough,
And the boy is a white-haired man again,
And his eyes are tear-filled now.

GALLS ON HORSES.

Mr. Editor:—I have noticed lately in several agricultural papers remedies suggested for galls on horses. Canals horses are more cruelly galled than horses in any other service. Generally they lie idle during the winter season. To a considerable extent, also, the horses of the farmer are but little used during the winter, especially when more than one span is employed on the farm. Ordinarily a single pair is well fed on grain so as to do the chief portion of the winter work, and the rest are kept at a cheaper rate, and do little or no work until spring. The result is, the breast and back of horses thus idle become tender, and when the hard work of spring commences, and the weather is warm and the animal sweats freely, the skin being tender is scalded, and then galled.

Now, prevention is better than cure. A cooling application, that will toughen the skin before use, and prevent inflammatory action when used, is what is needed for the work horse.

From long experience, I have found these results to follow the use of spirits saturated with alum. I keep a bottle of alum and whiskey in the stable, and bathe the part pressed by the harness, or breast-collar, and also the back, for several days, before the horses commence their spring work, and also along through the season occasionally, when there is special danger of scalding the breast. I have thus passed entire seasons, employing constantly not less than five horse teams in farming uses, and have not lost the service of a horse a single day, for years to remedy will enable a sore to heal, although the animal continues in constant use.

Now the remedy I have seen most frequently and highly recommended is the application of white lead, in some form or other, to the injured part. I have at an early period tried this remedy—have used it when I knew nothing better—did dislike it much. It answers the purpose, I acknowledge,—makes a hard, tough scab or incrustation on the sore, likely to terminate in a white spot, if the hair ever grows. But I consider this tanning the skin into leather, while on the horse's carcass, to be a tough business, to say the least. [Wool Grower.]

MOths. Moths, everybody dreads and fights. To prevent their ravages we resort to a hundred and one contrivances—packing down our woollens in camphor, tobacco, and other things. We write this article to propose another, better, easier, simpler way. Kill all moth millers—exterminate them, and no moths will ever trouble you. Though one of the older poets curses him who needlessly sets foot on a worm, which of course must mean on a miller; yet it is the right and duty of man to exterminate whatever is prejudicial to his happiness. Killing off one generation of the parents cuts off all subsequent progeny. No moth millers, no moths.

In fact, the true way to destroy any obnoxious animals or insects is to prevent their multiplication by exterminating the parentage. An example:

Last year, the writer spent, at different times, about a couple of hours in hunting and killing that beautiful blue bug which does so much damage to our grape vine, by eating the bud when it first starts, the worms it produces eating the grape in flower and the young fruit. This year only four were to be seen on all my vines, and this in a corner near a wild grape vine not searched. Even if let alone, it would be years before they would re-appear in sufficient numbers to do much damage. It is, doubtless, easy to exterminate all insects by similar means.

[Life Illustrated.]

CABBAGES. The value of cabbages for breeding, especially dairy stock, is probably greater than is usually supposed. The field cultivation of this plant is much on the increase among the farmers of Great Britain. The amount of nutriment matter which is capable of being raised from an acre of land under cabbage is, comparatively with most other crops, very large, and with an extended knowledge of this fact, the cultivation of it will be probably much extended. The land requires to be rich, deep, and somewhat moist. The rows should be at least 30 inches apart, and the plants not less than 24 or 26 inches. The two best varieties for field cultivation are the Drumhead and the York.

CORN-CARRYING ON THE RUSSIAN STEPPES.

In order to judge at what cost the most important of those exports are thus brought, and in order to enable an inquirer to predict with any approach to certainty what could be done under the pressure of the most extraordinary temptation from without, let us leave the sharp stones, deep mud, or clouds of dust of Odessa, and examine the tracks along which those long lines of bullock wagons come creaking from more northerly directions. I have said that a vast belt of Steppes girdles this coast. We are upon a Steppe. The prevailing color, as far as the eye can reach over the immense plain, is a scorched brown. The intense heat and drought have reduced the Steppe to this condition, and far beyond the horizon line, and away, vast upon vast, is the same dreary looking and apparently waste expanse. Not that it is all flat—hills, barren and rugged, diversify the line, and add to its difficulties, in dry weather considerably, in wet incalculably. For look at the ground on which you stand. You are on one of the roads, as they are termed. Elsewhere, a road, good or bad, means something which has been made—a line, upon which has been gathered material for binding and clapping, and below which there is some kind of draining; bad or good, the road is, as compared with the adjacent land, dry, compact and elastic. Diminish all such ideas from your mind, or rather drag your limbs for an hour behind that corn-wagon, and such ideas will disappear of themselves.

Dead and helpless seems that wo-begone track, creaking and drawing over which comes the bullock-wagon—all work, and built precisely as wagons were built a thousand years ago. The driver sits in front, occasionally lashing the gray bullocks more by way of form than with any idea of hastening them, and his mazy hand hangs down over a species of censor, whence arise fumes of an uneasy kind. But it is not as luxury, or in imitation of his eastern neighbor, that the peasant keeps this odor-breathing vessel under his nose—the contents are an abominable mixture for greasing the wheels of his wagon, and by which you may trace it through many a yard of tainted air. Why has he placed the reeking vessel between his legs I know not, unless it be to remind himself more forcibly of the necessity of an operation, without the incessant performance of which his climatically built cart would be on fire in four places at once. Contrast this wretched machine with the well-contrived, iron-mounted cart of the German colonist, a few miles hence. But on goes the wagoner, jolting and creaking along the unhelpful soil, and singing some of those old airs in which, rude as they are, there is some melody, or saying prayers to one or another of the multifarious national saints. On he goes, and so he and his predecessors have gone since corn was grown in Russia. Ricketty carts, knotted rope harness, drummy bullock, wretched roads—so crawls the loaf towards the Englishman's table. [Shirley Brook, a Year in Russia.]

How TO DRIVE A NAIL. In driving a cut nail into hard wood, its entrance will be much facilitated by dipping it into oil, or what will answer nearly as well, wet it with water or saliva. Experienced carpenters are in the habit of putting a nail into the mouth to wet it, before attempting to drive it into hard wood.

When a nail is to remain permanently, salt water or saliva is preferable to oil, as the former will rust the nail and cause it to take a firmer hold. In all cases it is better to insert a nail so that its widest diameter shall stand parallel with the grain of the wood. This is generally done in thin boards where there is danger of splitting, but it should always be done, even if nailing into a solid piece of timber; for where a rupture does not take place by setting the wide part of the nail across the grain, yet a slight opening is produced near the nail, which admits air and moisture and hastens decay around it. [Boston Post.]

RAISING SUGAR BEETS. Being obliged, from necessity rather than choice, to raise beets upon a clay soil, I obviate the difficulty by spreading on a heavy coat of barn-yard manure in the fall, and turning under just before the ground freezes. Then during the winter I haul on about thirty loads of woods muck. In the spring I plow deep, and thoroughly mix the soil, manure and muck with the harrow. I then make the drills with the corn-marker, and sow the seed by hand. Thus treated, the yield from an acre is almost incredible, and stores the barn cellar with an invaluable food for all kinds of stock. No well-regulated farm is without that amount of ground in beets; and when fitted in this way, the yield is more than double the number of bushels, when cultivated in the ordinary way. [Rural New-Yorker.]

PROOF OF UNDERDRAINING. Mr. William Chamberlain, of Lower Red Hook, N. Y., drained twenty-five acres of land, at an expense of \$60 per acre, and the first three crops paid the whole expense, including cost of cultivation. He may, then, hereafter look for a profit of \$20 per acre on each crop. Last season part of this ground yielded 75 bushels of corn, and a part 300 bushels of potatoes, while on adjacent undrained fields the crops were nearly ruined by the drought.

SULPHUR. Sulphur is a good sperient for sheep, in doses of one or two ounces. It is more valuable, however, as keeping the bowels in a relaxed state when they have been opened by other medicines. It is the basis of every ointment for the cure of mange, and is useful in the common scab. It enters also into the composition of the best alternative powders. [Randall.]

HOOB ROUTING. To prevent hogs from rooting, cut across the rows, just above the roots of the snout, by which you will sever the nasal tendon, by which the operation is performed. Then split the gristle of the nose up and down the face, and the work is done. For the long-nosed, flap-eared breed, cut the nose off eighteen inches above the snout.

It is as cheap to raise one ton of grass or clover, as a ton of burdocks or pig-weeds.



THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1885.

A NEW USE FOR ZINC.

It has always been known to the decay or rotting of wood, of corkage, of cloth, and such like articles. This decay, or rotting, is occasioned by the soluble matter contained in the article. In wood the albuminous matter, &c., is in a condition to be acted upon by a proper degree of heat, and a supply of air, occasion decay speedily; any process by which these soluble ingredients may be driven off, or changed in their character, will prevent the decay, and of course insure a longer continuance of its use. In fact, if decay from rotting or decomposition could be wholly prevented, such articles would continue in use until wholly worn out by the abrasion and continual separation of particles from particle, by the friction and blows it receives while being used.

Several schemes have been recommended by which the articles desired to be preserved, have been filled with chemical agents, the action of which with the albumen, or other soluble matters, was to change them into insoluble and unfermentable material. Kyan, an Englishman, recommended some years ago, the impregnating such things with a solution of corrosive sublimate, which is a chloride of mercury. This would accomplish the purpose, and the process is known by the name of "Kyanizing." It is however so expensive that it is not very often used. Hence, substitutes have been tried, such as solutions of blue vitriol, of white vitriol, and of copperas, but with not so complete success as with the chloride of mercury.

More recently Sir William Burnett has been experimenting with chloride of zinc, and found it to be equally as good as the chloride of mercury and a great deal cheaper. It not only prevents rot, mildew, and combustion in wood, canvas, cordage, cotton, woolen, &c., &c., but is very excellent for purifying and destroying the poisonous odors of vaults, cellars, hospitals, chamber vessels, and the like. We quote the following statements from the American Traveller of last week:

"We understand that convinced of the great utility of the chloride of zinc, extensive preparations have been made for its manufacture by the Roxbury Chemical Company, and the manufacturing companies at Lowell are erecting extensive apparatus for the purpose of Burnettizing timber.

The following are stated as some of the peculiarities and advantages of Sir W. Burnett's patent process: It hardens and greatly improves the texture of wood. It enters into permanent combination with the ligneous fibre, and does not come to the surface of the wood by effluence, like other crystalline salts; and no amount of washing or boiling in water will remove the chemical compound so formed. It preserves wood and other articles from the adherence of animal and vegetable parasites, and also from the attacks of insects. It completely preserves wood from wet and dry rot. It renders the wood perfectly unflammable, when used of a certain requisite strength. The effect of the preparation on canvas, cordage, cotton, &c., is to preserve them from rotting in dry and rot; it renders them more pliable, does not in the slightest degree discolor them; and washing or boiling in water will not remove the combination from their fibres.

Would prepared by this process will be preserved from mildew and rot; it will not be attacked by moths; and washing or boiling will not remove the combination from it. It is used for the preservation of anatomical subjects; and green hides are effectively preserved from decomposition, by being subjected to the process. It completely neutralizes the offensive effluvia arising from bilge-water on board ships. Iron or other metals are not oxidized or dissolved, either when immersed in the solution, or imbedded in wood prepared in it. It also preserves paper.

In regard to the non-inflammable properties which it imparts to wood, it has been found that the softest timber is most effectively acted upon for the purpose. It has been found very valuable for railway sleepers, &c., from the durability which it imparts. Cordage so prepared has been found to be one-twelfth and canvas two-thirds stronger than the unprepared whilst it also makes sails softer and lighter to work.

DEATH OF HON. ARBUTHNOT LAWRENCE. The Boston papers announced the death, on Saturday last, of their distinguished citizen, Hon. Arbuthnot Lawrence.

The name and services of this gentleman have long been known to the people of New England, and indeed of the world at large.

His life has been a worthy example to the young. He was a pious and a self-made man. Commencing life as a poor boy he worked his way along by the improvement of his mind and the exercise of his talents and energies, guided by integrity of principle, until he became one of the most able merchants in Boston, and finally Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Great Britain. In all the positions of life he acquitted himself faithfully and honorably. He was liberal and discriminating in his charity and loved his fellow men of usefulness that will bear good fruits for ages to come.

MORE FIRES. ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY. Besides the attempts to burn the High School House, of which we spoke last week, a fourth trial was made on Wednesday morning of last week. Fortunately the fire was discovered and extinguished before any material damage was done. The school-house on Chapel street was also fired on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday morning the new brick grammar school building on Grove street was fired in three places. Both these fires were fortunately discovered in season to prevent the destruction of the buildings. Suspicion having attached to a boy about 13 years of age, named Ambrose Snow, he was arrested on Wednesday, and waiving an examination, his bonds were fixed at \$1500, and he was committed for trial before the Supreme Court, which commences its session in this city the present week. We do not hear the evidence against him, but understand it is quite strong.

FIRE IN RUMFORD. A correspondent informs us that on the morning of the 12th inst., two barns owned by Capt. Henry C. Rolfe, of Rumford, were consumed by fire, together with some 30 tons of hay, a considerable quantity of grain, and some valuable farming implements. Capt. R.'s loss is estimated at \$1,000, partially insured. Cause of fire unknown.

SABOTEUR AG. SOCIETY. We omitted to mention when we published the list of premiums offered by this Society, that their Exhibition will be held at Topsham. All interested in this show, are informed that it will take place on the 10th and 11th of Oct. next, at the above named place.

We shall give a list of County Agricultural Shows, in this State, next week.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. During the past week the weather has been quite cool. We are informed that on Friday night there was quite a frost, in some localities. The prospects of an abundant harvest continue good. Corn is growing finely—we have not seen such a stout growth for a long time. Potatoes also look well. New potatoes sold, last week, for 33 cts. per bushel. We hear no complaints of the rot, and if that scourge only keeps off for a few weeks longer, we shall have one of the greatest crops of potatoes that ever was harvested in the State. Beans grow marvelously, this season, and we are told they bear great crops. This will be likely to reduce the present price—\$4.00—somewhat. Vines, also, of all kinds, look unusually well, although we hear some complaints that the yield will not be equal to the promise. Nip off the ends, and the fruit will set better. Fruit there will be an abundance of, especially apples and plums. The wheat crop has escaped the weevil, and the farmers of Maine, having put in "one acre more," last fall and spring, will reap a rich reward for their labors.

From all parts of the State we have reports of a bountiful harvest. The Dover Observer says of the crops in Piscataquis county, that the hay crop has been nearly all got in, in good order, of an excellent quality, and an abundance of it. Wheat looks remarkably well. Oats are heavy, and the crop good, and many farmers have reaped, and are now threshing for market. Corn has grown well since the cold weather of June, the ear is filling rapidly, and, if not cut off by early frosts, will be a good crop. Potatoes look well—many "early blues" have been brought to market, fully ripe and plenty. Friend Edes "voices them with me" and, for less than fifty cents per bushel." He also tells the following "tall corn story":

"There is half an acre of corn growing on the farm of Joseph Spaulding, Esq., in this town, which averages in height 7 feet—some of it is 10 feet lacking 3 inches. It is the tallest corn, we presume to say, that is now growing in this county. The variety he planted was the old fashioned 8 rowed."

We notice in a late Massachusetts paper a story of some taller corn than that, the stalks being 14 feet high, and the ears nine feet from the ground.

Reports from other States continue favorable. The damage to wheat in New York by sprouting is ascertained to be much less than was feared. We hardly think the speculators can get up a great panic on that ground.

The Albany Argus has the following concerning the apple crop:

"The accounts indicate that we are to have one of the most glorious crops of apples we have ever had. From east to west, north to south, our exchanges speak in glowing terms of the prospects of this most edible and valuable of all fruits. Aside from grain, hay and potatoes, the apple crop is the most valuable, and the prospects of such a fine crop of this delicious fruit are indeed pleasant to contemplate. The 'Northern Spy' and 'Greening' are among the most delicious and valuable kinds; and we learn that these promise more than an abundant crop. It has been said that there will be more apples than can be gathered. This will doubtless prove so, though they will not be wasted by any means. Farmers will turn their eyes to their orchards, which will grow fat on the apples."

The Buffalo Courier, of the 14th inst., has the following:

"The apple crop promises to be more abundant than for some years past. In Western New York farmers have commonly been obliged to prop up the limbs of the trees on account of the weight of fruit; and it is not until the Western Reserve, Ohio, farmers have made contracts to sell them on the trees, the buyers to pick them, at six to ten cents a bushel."

Peaches, it seems, are not turning out so well as usual. The extreme cold of the past winter has probably had an effect on this crop. The Boston Journal says:

"The report of an immense growth of peaches was premature, as it is now stated that in many parts of New Jersey from one-fourth to one-half the crop has come to maturity too early, and will fall off. In some places, as well as a limited supply of small Delaware peaches are in the market, but they do not meet with a ready sale, owing to their poor quality. It is said, also, that during two or three years past, large numbers of trees have died out. Those who have good peaches to sell will undoubtedly obtain remunerative prices."

The high prices of the past season have had their effect in enlarging the ideas of the farmers with regard to the worth of their crops. The Boston Traveller alludes to this feeling, as follows:

"Potatoes are rapidly decreasing in price as the new crop pours into the market. One farmer in this vicinity, who for a year or two past has received rather high prices for his produce, remarked the other day that he should not think his potatoes worth digging if he had to sell them at the present depressed rates."

At the rate crops promise to yield, now, the farmer will receive more money at one-half or one-third the old rates, than for years past. We go in for giving the farmer good prices for his crops—but not exorbitant ones. However, we think neither seller nor buyer will have reason to complain, this fall.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD. The annual meeting of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, was held in Portland on the 8th inst. From the report of the Directors, published in the Argus, we gather the following items of interest: The report says that the losses of the road have kept it in good repair, and paid promptly the interest and the amount due to the sinking fund. The balance of the floating debt is \$22,000. The balance of the company now amounts to \$3,494,000, and the share capital is \$2,494,000, making the whole cost of road and equipments \$5,988,000. The sinking fund amounted on the 30th of June to \$146,927.63.

The number of Directors, on recommendation of the Board of Directors, was reduced to nine, and Hon. J. S. Little having declined a re-election, the following gentlemen were elected members of the board for the ensuing year: Eliphalet Greely, St. John Smith, J. B. Brown, Wm. P. Preble, Geo. F. Shepley, Phineas Barnes, Solomon H. Chandler, John M. Wood and Charles E. Barrett.

The by-laws were also amended by reducing the amount of stock, required to be represented at meetings, to one-third of the whole number of shares.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from the Boston Post that Mr. Joseph P. Wadleigh, an engineer on the Boston & Maine Railroad, was shocking a car burned at Charlestown on Wednesday morning of last week, while burning out the floor of his engine. He was using spirits of turpentine, when his clothes took fire and he was soon enveloped in flames, and dreadfully burned both internally and externally, so much so that the most serious fears were entertained for his life. He was taken to the Massachusetts Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, but he died from their effects, at half past four, P. M., the same day.

THE SAVINGS BANK. We are glad to learn by the report of the Treasurer of the Augusta Savings Bank, that this institution is in a prosperous condition. We copy the following statement of its condition, on the 1st of August, from the Argus:

The whole amount of deposits received during the year ending Aug. 1, 1885, have been \$139,360.71

Amount received during year,	\$139,360.71
Total amount withdrawn,	60,218.66
Amount withdrawn last year,	29,066.00
Present amount of deposits,	79,142.05
Reserves,	53,144.06
Liabilities,	80,582.06
Accumulation for surplus dividend,	2,562.00
Whole number of depositors,	768
Present number of depositors,	523

The old board of officers and directors was re-elected, at the annual meeting.

The large excess of money withdrawn, over the year previous, \$31,152.10, must be attributed to the hard times of the year just past. With the great reduction in the price of provisions, which must come, this fall, and the resumption of work in our factories, and mills, and machine shops, now lying idle while the dam is being repaired, the Directors may look for a large increase in the amount of deposits.

As compared with last year, the whole number of depositors has increased 187, but the present number shows an increase over the number at the date of the last report of only 79—showing that 108 accounts have been closed, the last year. The increase of the surplus fund is \$1,100.62. The deposits during the year fall short of those of the year previous, by \$19,318.84. There is an increase in the assets of the Bank of \$7,059.78; and the liabilities have increased \$5,570.61. The total amount of deposits at the present time, shows an increase of \$5,671.10.

This is a most beneficial institution and we are glad, as we before said, to note its flourishing condition. We hope our citizens will give its claims to their patronage a careful consideration. The rules and regulations of the Bank may be obtained of Benj. A. G. Fuller, Esq., the Treasurer, at his office, Darby's Block.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM. By Frederick Douglass. Miller, Orton & Malignan, Auburn, N. Y., publishers. This is a thrilling tale of the author's experience as a slave, and his life as a freeman. It is written with vigor and even elegance, and shows that the writer is a man of no small intellectual powers. The curse of slavery is shown up in forcible terms, while, at the same time, those Northern people who profess to feel for the slave, are refused to hold any communion with the slave, are made to feel some sharp cuts. Frederick Douglass' letter to his old master, written while he was in England, is a masterpiece, and if any one can read it without having his deepest feelings stirred, he does not seem to be a man of the same caliber as we. We have marked one or two passages in this work, which we shall lay before our readers in a little time.

TIMMO AND FANNY. This little work forms the ninth number of Harpers' Story Books.—It is a really valuable story for the young folks;—one that they may learn a good lesson from, if so disposed. This series of books we hold in high estimation. They are admirably adapted to the amusement and instruction of the home circle. Published by Harper & Bros., New York, at \$3 per annum.

PANDORA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE. The second number of this work contains, among other interesting articles, the following:—"Love's provocations" by the Lady herself;—"England's Forgotten Worthies;" "English Surnames;" Modern Novelists, Great and Small;" "Visit to the Devil Worshipers of the West;" the continuations of "Taidie," and "Sister Anna;" and "Old Tiff: a Comedy of a Week." For those who cannot afford the luxury of the Living Age, or who have not time to peruse it, this work, composed as it is of the very best of the articles published in the Living Age, and issued monthly for \$3 per annum, will be found to present superior claims to their patronage. Little, Son & Co., Boston, publishers.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE. Opening with a paper entitled "Pleasant Memories of the Old World," in which Windsor Castle, and Stratford-on-Avon, the resting place of Shakespeare, figure conspicuously, the present number affords the reader a rather more than usually good amount of reading. S. Hueston, publisher, New York. Terms—\$3 per annum.

THE INVENTOR. We have received a new magazine bearing the above title. It is published by Quincy, Haskell & Co., 271 Broadway, N. Y. It is to be devoted to the interests of the inventor, disseminating information of their improvements, and advocating whatever will enhance the interests and prosperity of our mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, and all the productive classes. It is neatly printed, contains many engravings, and is every way worthy of extensive patronage. Each number will contain 32 pages, and will be published monthly at \$1.00 per annum.

LARGE BEANS AND PEAS. Mr. J. R. Sawtelle, of Sidney, presented us with some beans, last week, that were the real long ones, and no mistake. They average 10 inches in length, and are very nice beans for stringing, and unless one's family is very large, a very few of the beans will suffice for a meal.

Mr. G. Smith of this city, handed us some peas, shelled, that go ahead of anything in the pea line, for size, that we have seen. The peas are not so large as those noticed by us last week, but the peas are considerably larger. It is called, we believe, the African pea.

OLD FATHER TIME, the parent of bright-eyed truth, is daily developing new facts and theories, but among his numerous progeny no fact is more incontestable than that the success attending the introduction of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic (and Family Physic) to the public use, is utterly without a parallel. Those families which have made the most thorough trial of its merits, are loudest and most enthusiastic in their encomiums of its virtues. It admirably meets a want long experienced by all classes of persons, and is rapidly gaining that confidence which it so richly deserves.

A LARGE FAMILY. A correspondent writing from Orland, says there is a man in that town about sixty years of age, who is the father of twenty-two children,—four by a first wife, and eighteen by his present wife, who is forty-nine years of age. Between the oldest and youngest of these children there is a difference in age of but twenty and one-half years, but there are six pairs of twins among the children by the second wife. Our correspondent thinks that, if any one is devoted to a tract of land, this man is, and we agree with him.

FROM KANSAS. New York, Aug. 20. The Kansas Squatter Sovereign of August 9 contains an account of the excitement created in Atchison, by the whipping of an Abolitionist, from Cincinnati, named Kelly. A public meeting had been called, at which resolutions were passed declaratory of an intention to rid the Territory of all Abolitionists. A committee was appointed to warn Kelly to leave the Territory within an hour.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS. &c. Bread for New York. The quantity of bakery bread daily consumed in New York, within sight of the cross on Trinity stoep, must be enormous. Allowing a minimum of one loaf to every inhabitant, we have say a million of loaves consumed every day, value fifty thousand dollars. Barrels of flour consumed, four thousand five hundred.

Royal Racing. The new yacht called the Victoria & Albert recently had a trial of speed near Portsmouth, England, with the old royal yacht Fairy, the Queen and Prince Albert being on board the latter. The Fairy started first, but was soon followed and quickly passed by the Victoria & Albert. The new yacht subsequently steamed over a measured mile at a speed of twenty-one miles an hour.

Canadian Matters. A letter from Toronto states that the harvest in that section has been but slightly injured by the dampness of the weather. The great breadth of land sown will more than compensate for any loss which may be sustained. The damage claimed by the American Circus Company for loss at the late riot amount to six thousand dollars. Notice has been given to the public departments at Quebec to be in readiness to remove to Toronto in October next.

Speed of the Clipper Ship Great Republic. A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligenceur says that the screw line-of-battle ship Navarino was detailed to accompany the famous clipper, the Great Republic, on her voyage from Marseilles to the Crimea, "and, if necessary, to tow her; but it appears the latter was obliged to keep under her three topsails to enable the Navarino to keep up with her. The French officers were utterly confounded at her fleetness."

The Ice Trade. The Aspinwall and Panama Ice Company have made arrangements, by which two ice ports are to be constantly furnished with New England ice. Their ice house in Panama has heretofore been supplied by shipments via Cape Horn, the average passages being four to five months. Recently they have shipped a cargo to Aspinwall, a part of which is to be sent over the Railroad from there to Panama, where it is expected to arrive in 25 to 30 days from Boston. The steamers of the Pacific Mail Company usually take on board several tons of ice at Panama, for their trips to San Francisco, adding much to the comfort and health of their passengers.

Result of Homoeopathic treatment of Cholera. Dr. McColburn, a physician of the old school, having been sent by the English government to inspect the hospitals during the cholera last fall, states in his report, that the results in Golden Square Homoeopathic Hospital far exceeded in success those of any other hospital, and that if he himself should have the cholera, he would wish to be treated homoeopathically.

The Levantine Steamship. In the construction of the great iron steamship now building on the Thames, the whole of the vessel has been formed of a double "skin" of iron, with an intervening space of three feet; the material is placed of longitudinally, by which the fabric is rendered stronger; and the outer "skin" might be bent or torn against a rock without causing the ship to leak, if the inner one remained unbroken.

An Imperial Present to a Republican. Two magnificent rings presented by the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Col. Samuel Colt of Hartford, are on exhibition in that city. One of the rings contains diamonds worth \$3,000—each contains the cyphers of Alexander and wife, set with very minute diamonds in enamel. The shock of one of the rings glitters with numerous small diamonds, and the whole affair makes a gift worthy of an emperor.

Population of the Canadas. The new census of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canadas shows a large increase of population since 1851. At that time the population of Upper Canadas was 932,000, that of Lower Canadas 609,251. The population of Upper Canadas has in industry been 1,332,000; the Lower Province has 1,050,000; total 2,382,000.

Gypsies. A party of about 700 nearly entire blacks, English gypsies, 27 in number, landed in New York last week, and have taken up a temporary encampment near Hoboken. These are said to be the only gypsies in the country, with the exception of several families who arrived about seven years ago.

Fire in West Poland. The dwelling house and barn of Mr. Amariah Keen, situated in West Poland, Me., was totally consumed by fire on Saturday last. There were about 30 tons of hay in the barn. The furniture in the house was mostly saved. Loss \$1500; insured \$600.

Fire in Phippsburg. We learn from the Bath Tribune, that the house and out-buildings of Timothy B. Bowker, of Phippsburg, were destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. Loss \$1500. Insured in the Monmouth Co. for \$970. How the fire originated is not known, but is supposed to have taken either in the attic or on the roof.

A Medical Goblet. Goblets made of quassia wood are now sold at the leading druggists' shops in New York. Water is poured into them, which, being left for some minutes, is drank, as a cure for dyspepsia. The quassia is a valuable corrective.

Nosology. The new Russian minister to the United States is called Somanoff, (say my nose off). Besides which we have Col. Kutsumoff, (cut my nose off), of the Imperial Guard; Marshal Polonoff, (pull my nose off); General Polonoff, (nose be gone), and many others.

The Capital of Kansas. On the 8th inst., the Kansas Legislature, in joint session, made choice of Leocompton for the Capital of Kansas. Leocompton is named for Judge Leocompton, of the Supreme Court of the Territory. It is situated on the Kansas River, about 60 miles from Westport. It is thought the selection will give general satisfaction.

An Old Well. Workmen employed in the cemetery at Lawrence, on removing a stump which belonged originally to a large pine tree, and which had been cut so long ago that the stump was very much decayed, found beneath it the remains of an old well. When it was dug no one knows.

BREAKING UP OF FORT GIBSON POST. We are informed on good authority, that the Government has in contemplation the breaking up of the military post at Fort Gibson, and that intelligence to that effect has been received at the station. The object is to bring the troops closer to the Indians on the Rio Grande and the frontier of Northern Mexico. By getting nearer to them, the Government hopes to improve them, by creating among them a confidence in the white man. If this cannot be done, the troops will be the better able to chastise them for such offences as they may commit, and to prevent them from committing others.

SUPREMACY JUDICIAL COURT. The Grand Jury came in on Thursday evening, having concluded their labors, and acted upon all the cases brought before them. It is understood that the subject of the recent riot was pretty thoroughly investigated, and that no bill was found against Mr. Dow. [Portland Advertiser.]

YELLOW FEVER. New Orleans, Aug. 20. The yellow fever is rapidly increasing here. The deaths last week were 517, of which 394 were from fever.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PORTSMOUTH. The members of the New York Corn Exchange on Thursday morning appointed a committee of fifteen gentlemen to collect funds for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, Virginia. The Portsmouth (Va.) Democrat, referring to the cause of the epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth, says:—

"In Norfolk and Portsmouth they have had scarcely any rain for two months past, and the boiling heat of vernal sun has prepared these cities for the disease, making it literally a hot-bed for the pestilence. In both these places, and especially in the former, there is a large quantity of made ground, and in ground thus raised from the sea. This ground is formed by throwing logs of wood into the mud at low tide, and covering them with earth till an elevation is attained higher than the flood tide.

"On this precarious foundation shanties are erected, which the necessity of the poor people compels them to occupy. In the course of time, the sea, which continues to soak through the logs which form the basis of this 'made ground,' gradually rots the wood, and reduces the whole mass into a state of putrefaction. This, with the heat and cleanliness, which is also, too often the attendant of extreme poverty, renders these localities perfect plague spots, fitted for the reception and propagation of any disease, more especially one of the nature of yellow fever."

NATIONAL METEOROLOGY. Lieutenant Maury, whose services to commerce in ascertaining the winds and currents of the ocean have been so valuable, makes a proposal in the American Farmer that a system of observations be established on land with a view to agricultural matters, similar to that which he established on the sea with a view to navigation. He suggests that the Surgeon General of the Army—who now collates and discusses the meteorological observations made at the military posts—should issue a circular to the farmers and agriculturists throughout the country, asking them to make certain specified meteorological observations with particular instruments at stated times of the day, and forward regularly accounts thereof to the office in Washington, in return for which all the publications issued from that office should be sent to the observers. On an average, ten observers on each State would be sufficient. What is wanted in such a system is uniformity. In case it should be thought irrelevant to the business of the Surgeon General's office, it might be made a branch of the Agricultural Bureau of the United States, and in either case the nucleus is already in existence. By means of a well digested system of observations, natural laws regulating climates might be ascertained, the approach of storms known, &c.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE. We hear that the company who are about to connect Newfoundland with Halifax, by a submarine telegraph, propose to furnish the foreign news to the American and European papers, the arrival of the steamers, for the sum of about \$200,000 per annum, or \$2000 per steamer, calculating that they shall anticipate the arrival of about one hundred steamers a year. The company propose to send a steamer to Halifax, to be anticipated several days; and by that to Halifax ten or eleven hours. The cost of the Halifax despatch of foreign news, received once a fortnight, is not probably much under \$300,000 per annum. [Boston Traveller.]

ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD. Albany, Aug. 13th. As the express train was passing through at Chatham, N. Y., on Saturday last, Mr. D. Taft, of Charleston, S. C., and a Mr. Brecker of Albany, were sitting with their arms out of the car window, when the air raised by the passage of the train blew open the door of a freight car, standing at the depot, breaking the arm of Mr. B., and cutting the left arm of Mr. C. clean off between the shoulder and elbow, the part cut off falling on the track. Mr. T. is now at the Delavan House.

SUDDEN DEATH. At Saco Pool, on Tuesday afternoon, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, John Try, Esq., of Montreal, aged 75, expired. He was standing at the depot, looking at the cars, and was taken ill by the sea air, and arrived at Pool on Monday forenoon. Immediately after dinner on Tuesday he complained of sudden indisposition. A physician in the neighborhood was called in, and expressed the belief that it was a case of fainting turn, but Mr. Try replied in a calm voice that the doctor misapprehended his case—that he was dying. He lived only about fifteen minutes after.

Mr. Try, many years ago resided in Portland, and removed hence to Montreal, where by his industry he acquired a large property, and has always sustained a high character for his integrity and enterprise. [Portland Advertiser.]

THE PERIL. Collector Carter and several others, while on duty at the wharf of War Post, lying in our harbor, yesterday, while on duty, were taken ill by the miasma of the sea air, and arrived at Pool on Monday forenoon. Immediately after dinner on Tuesday he complained of sudden indisposition. A physician in the neighborhood was called in, and expressed the belief that it was a case of fainting turn, but Mr. Try replied in a calm voice that the doctor misapprehended his case—that he was dying. He lived only about fifteen minutes after.

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FROM MEXICO. New Orleans, Aug. 14. The steamer Orizaba arrived here, brings dates from the Mexican Revolution. It is reported that the revolutionists were within four miles of Vera Cruz. The Conducta from Mexico, under command of government troops, had stopped at Puerto Nacional and fortified themselves for the purpose of giving battle to the revolutionists. The Government papers give an account of the triumphant march of Baines in pursuit of the rebels, and his return to the Capital. It is reported that Comonfort has been routed by Gen. Marquez, near Tamazula. Michoacan is represented as being quiet. A band of revolutionists is said to have been attacked and destroyed near Morilla. A severe Northern had visited Tampico, doing great damage to property. Many lives were lost, and several vessels lost their deck loads, and received other damage. The Delta has private letters from Mexico. Arrests were being daily made in the capital. On one day 68 were arrested. A great conspiracy had been discovered by the police, while searching a convent, which had been subjected to inquisition, and several priests were arrested. Guanajuato, it was rumored, was in the hands of the revolutionists. Gen. Blanco had gone out to fight Comonfort, the revolutionary leader.

LAZAR. It is rumored that the Conducta for Vera Cruz, which left the City of Mexico on the 18th of July with one million and a half of dollars, had been taken by the partisans of Alvarez. Forty of the government troops were killed, and of the remainder 300 had joined the revolutionists.

LATEZ STILL. New Orleans, Aug. 14. We have advices from Brownsville to August 10. The Delta correspondence contains the official account of the capture of Saltillo by Col. Vidani, after a battle which lasted two days. The government troops, under the command of General Vidani, with five pieces of artillery. Of this force two-thirds were killed. The revolutionists lost thirty-eight killed and wounded and prisoners. At last accounts the revolutionists were in pursuit of the retreating government troops. The force of the insurgents consists of three thousand troops and eleven pieces of cannon—the latter under the command of Colonel Duncan, and the former under the command of General Woll had demolished the suburbs of Matamoros, and many citizens left Brownsville.

FROM THE RIO LA PLATA. A letter has been received from Commodore William E. Salter, commander-in-chief of the Brazilian squadron, dated off Montevideo, the 24 ult., which states that the sloops Germantown, Commander William F. Lynch, was at Montevideo, and that the British sloop, the Commodore commanding James H. Kowen, was looked for daily. The health of the officers and crew of these vessels is said to be remarkably good. A private letter gives some interesting facts in regard to the Argentine Republic. The Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, left Buenos Ayres for Paraguay on the 1st of June, with six eight pounders, three thousand balls, and four hundred fathoms of chain. It is the intention of President Lopez to stretch this chain across the Rio Paraguay river to impede the progress of vessels. The banks of this river are being strongly fortified. The Brazilian squadron, consisting of twenty-two sail, steamers, brig, and transport, has returned to Montevideo, where it will be refitted much up the Paraguay river, Lopez requiring time before entering into any treaty with the Brazilian Government. Several of the vessels got aground both in ascending the river and in returning.—The water was very low.

At Montevideo everything is quiet, though there are rumors of a revolution. The same is reported of Brazil. The latest advices state that the Guascho Indians have surrounded General Metz, the Minister of War of Buenos Ayres, who was sent out by the Government with an armed force, to drive back these Indians for committing depredations. Many of these depredations are of the Roma party, and should this party gather strength, a revolution is thought to be highly probable.

BOSTON AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. We are glad to see that the plan of establishing a line of steamships between Boston and Liverpool, direct, is meeting with general favor in this community. The route from Boston to Liverpool direct will be considerably shorter than that now taken, and the service will be improved, with the introduction of the saving of one or two days in making the passage, over the average time now occupied by the European steamers, and is confidently counted on; and the profits of the enterprise it is thought, fully justify the expectation that the stock will be as good as an investment. It is proposed to build three steamers, forthwith, at an expense of \$1,500,000. The capital stock is to be \$1,500,000, in shares of \$500 each, payable in one year, provided the money subscription is raised.

Many of our most enterprising and influential merchants and business men are interested in the movement, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of recording the completion of the subscription list and the commencement of the first steamer of the new line. [Boston Traveller.]

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK. A letter received at this office, from Capt. Moore, of barque Maria, of this port, dated Bay of Islands, March 16th, 1885, reports the loss of the barque Maria, of this port, on the 3rd of July, 1884, on a reef to the westward of New Caledonia, in lat. 19 45 S., lon. 161 45 E., not laid down on the charts. She went on at 2 A. M. The captain, with the mate, doctor and four seamen, left her in a boat, and saw nothing of her after, and thinks she went to pieces. She had on board 650 coals from China, and a crew of 50 men, and all must have perished, with the exception of the 7 in the boat. She had been taken on by the natives on the island of New Britain in July. He belonged to Fairhaven, and had a wife and

